

FIRST EDITION GENERAL NEWS.

STANTON.

The New York Press Upon Our Great Country. The New York Tribune says upon the death of Mr. Stanton—

"Undaunted by peril, unshaken by adversity, never quailing, nor wavering, nor doubting, hardly a general in the field or another statesman in the Cabinet or in Congress did so much as he to secure the triumph of the nation, and none worked more incessantly or less gratuitously. Disbursing hundreds of millions per annum, no one ever suspected him of seeking gain for himself or friends. Arresting many on suspicion (sometimes mistaken) of treasonable practices, none ever accused him of being actuated by private motives. Well-nigh almost dictatorial power, he used it only for the country's salvation, and welcomed the hour when he could resign it without shrinking from the discharge of an imperative duty."

In the course of a long and appreciative article, the Herald says—

"Like the sound of the fall of a mighty pine in the stillness of the woods, or the cry of an Indian once said of chief of his tribe, comes to us from Washington the news of the death of this heroic and conspicuous patriot. Measured by the hatred of the implacable adherents of the Rebellion, in his services to the Union he stands first in the list of the great champions of the cause. Eminent distinguished in the character of a lawyer, he has left the additional fame of a lawyer fully qualified for the high position to which he was but the other day appointed and confirmed, as Judge of the Supreme Court. His name will live and his memory will be revered while the enduring principles of Union, liberty, equal rights and law survive in the minds of men. His friends, in view of his services as a public man, are millions in number, while his enemies he leaves behind him, with few exceptions, are the unhappy mourners over the 'lost cause.'"

"The Times says of Mr. Stanton— "His occasional mistakes, his constant and superabundant merits, are alike the common talk of the nation. It will be with a kindly and grateful and respectful emotion that his career as a whole will now be reviewed, even among some of those whom his life he opposed. It will be said of him that he was the most illustrious of our War Secretaries. Knox, Dearborn, Easton, Calhoun, Poinsett, Marcy, Conrad, and the other names which are prominent in the records of the War Department pale, as do the later, before Stanton's. His was an opportunity that they did not have, and it was an opportunity thoroughly used. The heartiest panegyrics ever pronounced upon him have been those of his own office, and especially in the Cabinet, who saw his work from day to day. Able men have succeeded him in the duties of the War Office—Grant, Schofield, Sherman, Rawlins, Belknap; but the War Secretary of history will be Edwin M. Stanton."

"The Sun has the following: "Mr. Stanton was an affectionate man; his feelings towards his friends were warm; his hostility towards those whom he regarded as the enemies of his country was warm also. One day during 1863 or 1864 a correspondent of the World applied at the War Department for a pass to the Army of the Potomac. The question was taken to Mr. Stanton—at that time he allowed no one else to give such passes—and his answer was:—'Refuse it, and say to the correspondent that no favor can be given here to a treasonable newspaper.' No doubt the reply was faithfully recorded in the World's office, and that journal has ever since pursued Mr. Stanton with a rancor it has never exhibited towards Jefferson Davis. Only Saturday morning, when the great patriot and War Minister was yet cold upon his deathbed, the World published a column of vituperation, detraction, and abuse of his character and person never surpassed in the records of such literature."

"It is not too much to say that Mr. Stanton was a great man. He was great in his mind and in the composition of his nature. He lived in a great epoch, was placed in the front rank among men, performed with success the greatest duties, wielded an immense power with perfect disinterestedness and spotless honesty; and in a time when the nation was in the throes of a civil war which inspired men with a kind of frenzy, he lived nobly and died poor. He was happy in the opportunities of his career, and happy in the manner of his end. The highest honor which the nation has to give had just been conferred upon him, and this testimony of our affection he has gone from among us forever."

From the World we present two extracts. On Friday the following appeared in that paper— "This bloated blackguard, this brutal minister and recreant lawyer, whose only eminence has been won by overriding the laws of the land, and making his own headship a star for the reason, is now set to administer those laws upon the bench which has been the pride of the American bar. In all its annals, it has never been polluted before by the membership of a bully, a liar, a slanderer, or a shedder of innocent blood. The President has shown his wisdom in this distinction upon it by the appointment of a Stanton is not astonishing; but that the Senate should conspire for his degradation and his elevation by confirming such an appointment, is a shocking and a lamentable thing. It is only accountable on the supposition that they intend to outrage the public opinion by passing the bill which has been submitted to them to shear the Supreme Court of its strength, they have attempted to attain the same result by the indirect means of filling its bench with judges whose humiliation no man could regret."

Almost as soon as the paper containing this monstrous attack was on the street, the news was received that Mr. Stanton was cold in death. It may be supposed there was some little contrition felt in the World office. This, from Saturday's paper, shows how hard a task it was to back out of the former position— "Mr. Stanton's death makes him neither better nor worse. Except with very shallow or very sentimental people, it will weigh nothing in any estimate of his character. All men die; and if death condoned crimes and transformed faults into virtues, all characters would be leveled, and all moral distinctions confounded. But beside an unclouded grave, a sentiment of humanity and a sense of our common frailty incline men to be indulgent to the errors of the departed, and to allow something more than the reasonable weight to circumstances of extenuation."

"When Mr. Stanton's character is viewed in its true light, he will be regarded as the most faithful personal embodiment of the passionate and vindictive spirit of the period in which he acted. President Lincoln was impelled by the passions of the age against his own lagging inclinations; but Mr. Stanton was made up of the same elements as the tempest on which he rode. There is a historical fairness in dividing censure between the individual and the age by which he was formed; and until the passions of the late war have subsided, multitudes will continue to regard the character of Mr. Stanton with sympathetic approval."

The Commercial Advertiser remarks— "He never faltered in his faith in the darkest hour. His enthusiasm was always active and aggressive, and he buoyed up the administration in the periods of deepest despondency. Faults he had, hostility he provoked, but he moved on his way careless and steady, with one purpose in view, with one restless ambition to be attained—the end of the war, the crushing of

the Rebellion. Fitty did the rocky Stanton, with his sharp and salient points, form the complement to Mr. Lincoln's pliant nature, and give steadiness and ballast to a policy which otherwise might have been swayed by the pressure of the adverse storms that beat upon it.

"The new of his death will shock the whole country, for he was one of its foremost and most honored citizens, whatever calumny and detraction may have followed him, or however justly he may have been criticized for acts which were but parts of the great plan of organization with which he wielded his high office with an honor and integrity never in any way as much as suspected."

GRANT AND MEXICO.

A Significant Speech by Senator Romero—Grant and the French Invasion of our Sister Republic—He Was in Favor of Going to War in Her Behalf.

On the evening of December 3, Mr. Seward was entertained in the Mexican capital by Senator Romero, now a member of President Juarez's Cabinet and during the civil war the Mexican Minister at Washington. During the course of the evening Senator Romero made a speech in which he authoritatively stated that Grant was, at the close of our own war, in favor of driving the French out of Mexico by a resort to force. He said—

"I would not consider that I had completely complied with my duty—with the duty of a public man, as well as of a private citizen—in illustrating my acknowledgments to do so in reference to another person, to whom Mexico, as well as myself personally, owe a great debt of gratitude. On the termination of the civil war in the United States, in April, 1865, the statesmen of the country felt the unanimous desire that the French invasion in Mexico should speedily terminate. At the head of those who were in favor of a pacific solution (if I may call it so) was our distinguished colleague, the Hon. William Seward. At the head of those who were in favor of an armed solution of the Mexican question was a person of great distinction in the United States, who rendered most eminent services to his country during the colossal war for the preservation of the Union, as a military man, now occupies one of the first places in the world, and to whom the people of the United States have lately confided the direction of their Government—I allude, gentlemen, to the illustrious General Ulysses S. Grant. He manifested the most positive desire to see Mexico free from foreign invasion; and he believed that this object could not be carried out as promptly as he desired, unless the United States should accompany her demands to France with an armed demonstration. I need not remind you, gentlemen, that the services of Grant, in the councils of the Government of the United States; that, thanks to it, we found ourselves free from the complications which might have ensued from a great war in our behalf, which would in that event have been probably protracted for years; and that, in the hands of Grant, in the United States, and in France, in manifesting our acknowledgments, and in honoring the memory of those who sustained the pacific policy, I should consider myself as falling in my duty were I to abstain from recording their distinguished services, of manifesting my gratitude by doing honor to the sustainers of the policy of an armed demonstration, which might have been the most efficacious, but perhaps the most dangerous. The distinguished chief of that policy—who was the very incarnation of it—was the great General Grant, who, in the United States, such was the magnanimity and good faith of General Grant, that on speaking with him, after the termination of the intervention in Mexico, on my return to Washington for a few days, in June, 1868, to close my mission to the United States, he expressed to me his satisfaction that the question, in which he took such great and noble interest, should have terminated peacefully, and without having imposed upon the people of the United States the sacrifice of that, had it been otherwise, they might have been exposed to."

"The Planter and their Work for the Year. A correspondent writes from Atlanta as follows— During the past week I have met some of the most extensive planters in Georgia, who are now actively engaged in winding up their year's operations, paying their taxes, engaging their hands for the coming year, purchasing fertilizers, etc., and making their arrangements for 1870. They all represent the negroes as perfectly contented, having received ample compensation for their twelve months' work, satisfied with their employers, and anxious to arrange to make another crop."

The average wages earned this year by a full hand, after paying for his food, clothing, etc., has been from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton, or from \$100 to \$150 in cash, where he has not been paid for a share of the crop, and about \$100 in clear money where he has worked for monthly wages. These sums, it must be understood, are over and above all expenses for food and clothing, house rent, fuel, etc.; and if those who earn these wages are to be paid in money, and not in kind, it is easy to see how, in a very few years, they could purchase farms of their own, and become thoroughly independent."

How the Negroes' Money Goes. Not long ago I saw a negro, who had just been paid by his employer, spend \$40 for a musical box, and I saw another purchase a huge netted chignon for \$10. During this week, when the plantation hands generally will be paid off, the village storekeepers in the vicinity of the plantations will carry off every cent the laborers receive. The storekeepers, especially those of the Hebrew race, watch for the advent of the proprietor with his satchel full of greenbacks, and when they learn that the hands have been paid and have been allowed to take the wagons and gear, they set out to meet the wagons and allure the negroes to their stores, and in return for gaudy dresses, hoop skirts, feathered hats, splendid shawls, candy, jewelry, banjos, etc., become possessed of all his money. I know of one store which last Christmas week sold over \$10,000 worth of goods to the negroes alone."

NEBRASKA.

The Fifteenth Amendment Question—Why the Articles of Confederation are not Ours—Governor Butler, of Nebraska, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. John Taffe, Representative in Congress from that State, explaining the status of the fifteenth amendment question— LINCOLN, Dec. 15, 1869.—Hon. John Taffe, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir—Your favor of the 8th inst. has been received. An impression seems to exist that I am running, to the fate of the fifteenth amendment, that I have refused to convene our Legislature for the purpose of ratifying it. This is wholly erroneous, and I desire that you correct it so far as possible. No one can feel a deeper interest in the measure than I, and I am not averse to its ratification, but I should express my dissent. There are, however, good reasons why our Legislature should not be convened just at present. Questions of vital interest to the State—questions requiring legislation—may and probably will arise within the next two months. They do not exist to-day, or at least have not assumed shape. For this reason, and this only, do I desire to postpone the session till after the 1st of February. Meanwhile I shall watch with deep anxiety the course taken by Ohio and other States on this question, and hope there may be no doubt as regards the final result. Should we at any time arrive at a point where ratification by Nebraska is essential to success—where it

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Spilling of the Last of the Fleet—The First Two Boats Off Lookout Shoals. The New York Sun of to-day has further particulars in relation to the Spanish fleet.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the last of the Spanish gunboats, now appearing in the bay, anchored under the protection of the sixteen 68-pound guns of the Spanish war steamer Isabel la Catolica, lying off Quarantine, Staten Island. On Friday six of these boats went down to the lower bay, and on Saturday three more departed. The crews of the boats were detained by the coal passers refusing to work on Christmas day. No. 16, which returned from the first squadron with broken machinery, also sailed.

Despite the copious showers that fell yesterday on the pier and bulkhead at the foot of West Thirteenth street was lined with the curious, who eyed the departing gunboats eagerly, but attempted no demonstration.

The first division of gunboats that sailed the week before, and which appeared in the bay on board. Of course this fact was carefully concealed from the Cubans and from the newspapers. Otherwise the "mosquitoes" might not have got off so easily.

Mr. Delamarer went down to Quarantine yesterday to see the fleet anchored off there, and expressed entire satisfaction with their trim appearance as they lay along inside their convoy.

It is now said that the Cubans might have attempted the first attack on gunboats as it was rumored they would do, had they not been aware that Mr. Delamarer had 181 men on his pay roll, who were kept ready at a moment's notice to answer any summons to repel any attack. While the newspapers were asserting that the boats were manned by but 100 men, the Junta knew that the newspapers had been purposely misinformed.

The gunboats are expected to drop down to the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook to-day. The greatest activity prevailed yesterday among the Spanish crews were transferred from the Isabel la Catolica. Stores were very much wanted. The engineers were obliged to go ashore yesterday to get their food. Several of them came up to the city last night. The transport, the Galibudsch, which employed all day transferring supplies to the fleet. She is armed with a Napoleon 12-pounder.

The Steamship General Barnes, which arrived in this port yesterday, passed the first twelve gunboats at 11:40 P. M. on Friday, off Lookout Shoals.

The Boats In and Out of Hampton Roads. The Norfolk Journal of December 24 has news of that part of the fleet which first left New York. The paper mentioned says—

About a dozen of the Spanish gunboats came to anchor at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, and after one or two of them running their fore nose on the bar, came to an anchor just off Fort Monroe. A large crowd of spectators had gathered on the wharf to inspect the strange crafts, and various were the opinions expressed as to their qualities, etc. The vessels are very small, neat built crafts, with rakhish spars and smokestacks, and seem to be lively in the water. They are very light draft, and seemed to have but little difficulty in running all over Hampton Bar at high tide. They are about as long as the tug America, coppered and painted black. They are schooner-rigged, and present more the appearance of pleasure yachts than of gunboats.

The frigate Pizarro did not come up; and several of the fleet, not their anchors down and swung with the tide, when three more of the fleet came around Willoughby Spit Lightship and signalled those at anchor. They immediately got away and went out again, and have not gone out to sea, as the weather was very stormy. The fleet, however, did not wish them any ill, but they may meet with a warm reception not many miles off the Cape, as the Cuban iron-clad Triumph will be in their wake like an avenging spirit of destruction.

SUEZ.

Trade and Traffic of the New Route. From Galignani's Messenger of Paris, Dec. 9.

The traffic from the opening to Nov. 28—that is, eleven days—was as follows:—Fifty-two vessels arrived from Port Said at Lake Timah between the 17th and 19th of November, and departed between the 20th and 28th; fifty-one vessels left Lake Timah for Suez from the 19th to the 21st, and five from the 23d to the 28th. The arrivals at Port Said from Suez in the interval between the 18th and 28th were, altogether, forty-five. Of these vessels, seven were from the Port of Suez. Several Governments of Europe and America, which have no Consulates in the latter country, desire to establish them there, now that the Suez Canal has been opened. Steps have been taken at Constantinople to obtain the recognition of such officials, but up to the present time the exequatur has been refused by the Divan, on the ground that the Executives demanding it are without diplomatic agents accredited to the Turkish sovereign, and that only States which are represented to the Suez Canal Commission can send consular delegates to the Egyptian capital.

A correspondent from Alexandria states that the countries interested are about to make an appeal to the great powers with a view to obtaining their intervention to overcome the Suez Canal difficulties.

M. de Lesseps' Marriage—The Bride. A letter from Alexandria says—

The marriage of M. de Lesseps was celebrated on the 25th of November, in the Church of Ismailia. The ceremony was private, as, with the exception of Levy, the contractor, and of Madlle de Bragar, M. Hubert-Delisle, Senator, formerly Governor of the Mauritius, and M. Behic, ex-Minister.

The bride is of English extraction, and was born on the island just mentioned, in company with her bride, on their way to Paris.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader. GEORGE MONTJOY SENTENCED.

This morning George Montjoy, who was recently convicted of revenue frauds, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and to undergo a fine of three thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment for two years, at the end of which period the fine was not paid, to undergo an additional year's imprisonment.

The quickest trips by sailing vessels from Japan to San Francisco were made in 1866 and 1867 by the barque Archibald and ship Cordillera, the time in each case being twenty-five days.

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FROM BALTIMORE.

Christmas Observances. BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Christmas passed off here with the usual observances, and an unusual amount of drinking and jollification. All the Catholic and Episcopalian churches were grandly decorated. The most interesting celebrations were in the jail and penitentiary.

Accident—Afray. A man named Michael Flaherty was accidentally killed on the Northern Central Railroad, and William Leher was fatally shot in a larger beer row.

HONOR TO MR. STANTON.

Flags at half-mast to-day on the public buildings, shipping, etc., for Mr. Stanton's funeral.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Suicide. BROOKLYN, Dec. 27.—Mary Beacon, aged thirteen, attempted suicide by jumping from a greenpoint ferryboat into the East River. A deck hand rescued her.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations. By the Anglo-Americans Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72 1/2. ANTWERP, Dec. 27.—Petroleum opened firm at 60 1/2.

SPR. Dec. 27.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and at sea.

GENERALITIES.

The Crown Jewels of Russia. A correspondent who has seen the Russian crown jewels says they are kept in the highest room of the palace. The stones are lofty, and the ascent is tedious. Four tried and faithful servants of the realm keep watch and ward—two within and two without. The great Orloff diamond turned its basillisk reflection full upon me. This overtops the Koh-i-noor by eight karats in weight, and I am satisfied the greenish tint and the flaw lessen it only to the grovelling mind. Big? I could hardly see it. It was the size of a knob on a bedpost. The imperial crowns of both Emperor and Empress were adorned with noble jewels, the former resembling a patriarchal mitre, dome-shaped, carrying on its summit a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds, and supported by a very large, uncut, spinny ruby. Eleven great diamonds, in a foliated arch rising from the front and back, supported this ruby and cross, assisted by a hoop of pearls. The band for the brow carries 28 large brilliants. The orb is surmounted by a great sapphire, greenish and blue, and a huge and very long diamond. The coronet of the Empress is a beautiful mass of exquisite gems. Apart from those above mentioned, and a lot of great emeralds, the collection is not so striking as that of Saxony. This may be traceable to the fact that much of it still retains its old silver setting, not calculated for the best advantageous display. It is kept covered up with old linen cloths.

General Wool's Estate.

The evening before the veteran General was stricken down with the illness that closed his eventful career, he made a most interesting statement to the editor of the Troy Waig, which conveys a practical lesson, and shows how easy it is to become rich after obtaining the first dollar, if one is prudent and economical. "I never made but \$20,000 in my life!" said the General emphatically, "but I always kept that at good interest!" On our expressing surprise, he went on to explain. It seems that at the close of the war of 1812, the General found himself terribly wounded, but about even with the world in a pecuniary point of view. Shortly afterwards the Government sent him to the far South and West on a special mission connected with military affairs, and for five years he travelled over mountains, and through the almost trackless wilderness, and accomplished his difficult mission, as he always did, to the entire satisfaction of the Government. He had not drawn a dollar from the Treasury, except for actual expenses, and at the end of the five years the Government owed him \$30,000, which was then paid. Here was the nucleus of his large fortune. General Wool was then about 35 years of age. He died at about the age of 88. Now, let the reader take this \$20,000, which, at compound interest, will nearly double every ten years, and in the fifty years intervening between the time of its receipt and the General's death, he will find that it will amount to just about the General's estate, to wit, \$640,000.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, Dec. 27, 1869.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Christmas Observances—Grand Drill for the Championship of America—Baltimore Affairs.

Call for a Labor Reform Convention in New Hampshire—Corrosive Sublimite Taken as a Medicine—The Party Does not Get Well.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Military Drill. Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Dec. 27.—The Montgomery Guards are negotiating with the Western Guards, of New York, for another drill for the championship of America.

Honors to Mr. Stanton.

The flags on all the public buildings are at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

Mr. Boutwell in Boston.

Secretary Boutwell spent a few hours of Christmas Day in Boston, and then left for Groton. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that Congress has not accomplished as much in so short a time for several years.

Labor Reform Convention. Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The Labor Reform Executive Committee have issued a call for a State Convention in their political affiliations. The committee is evenly distributed between the Republicans and the Democrats. They call upon the voters of New Hampshire, irrespective of party, who are in favor of forming an independent party, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Concord, on Friday, January 28, for the purpose of adopting a platform and an address, and nominating a State ticket. The Crispiens are in union with the labor reform men.

Accidental Death. Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27.—Daniel Strong, a well-known citizen, died on Saturday, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate taken through mistake.

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The flags on all the public buildings are at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

Mr. Boutwell in Boston.

Secretary Boutwell spent a few hours of Christmas Day in Boston, and then left for Groton. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that Congress has not accomplished as much in so short a time for several years.

Labor Reform Convention. Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The Labor Reform Executive Committee have issued a call for a State Convention in their political affiliations. The committee is evenly distributed between the Republicans and the Democrats. They call upon the voters of New Hampshire, irrespective of party, who are in favor of forming an independent party, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Concord, on Friday, January 28, for the purpose of adopting a platform and an address, and nominating a State ticket. The Crispiens are in union with the labor reform men.

Accidental Death. Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27.—Daniel Strong, a well-known citizen, died on Saturday, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate taken through mistake.